

# Overcome Modal Bias in Multi-modal Federated Learning via Balanced Modality Selection

**Yunfeng Fan**<sup>1</sup>, Wenchao Xu<sup>1,\*</sup>, Haozhao Wang<sup>2</sup>, Fushuo Huo,  
Jinyu Chen, and Song Guo<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>PolyU, <sup>2</sup>HUST, <sup>3</sup>HKUST, E-mail: yunfeng.fan@connect.polyu.hk

2024/9/4

# Overview

**1. Introduction**

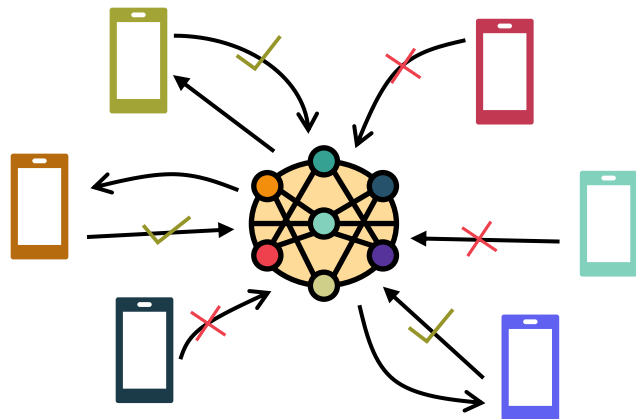
2. Method

3. Results

4. Conclusion

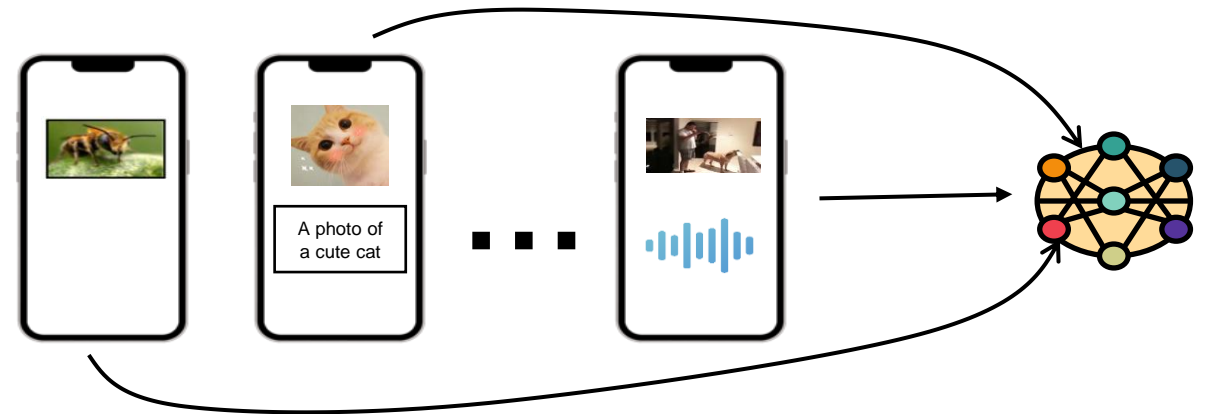
# Introduction

## Federated Learning (FL)



Collaboratively learn and **aggregate** knowledge from data that has been collected by, and resides on, **a number of remote devices or servers**.

## Multi-modal Federated Learning (MFL)



Each client contains **various types and numbers** of modalities of data, making it challenging because of the **inter-modal interactions** during the MFL training.

# Introduction

## Observation:

The effectiveness of traditional **client selection** methods diminishes when dealing with clients with multi-modal data as the inter-modal interactions during MFL training are **neglected**.

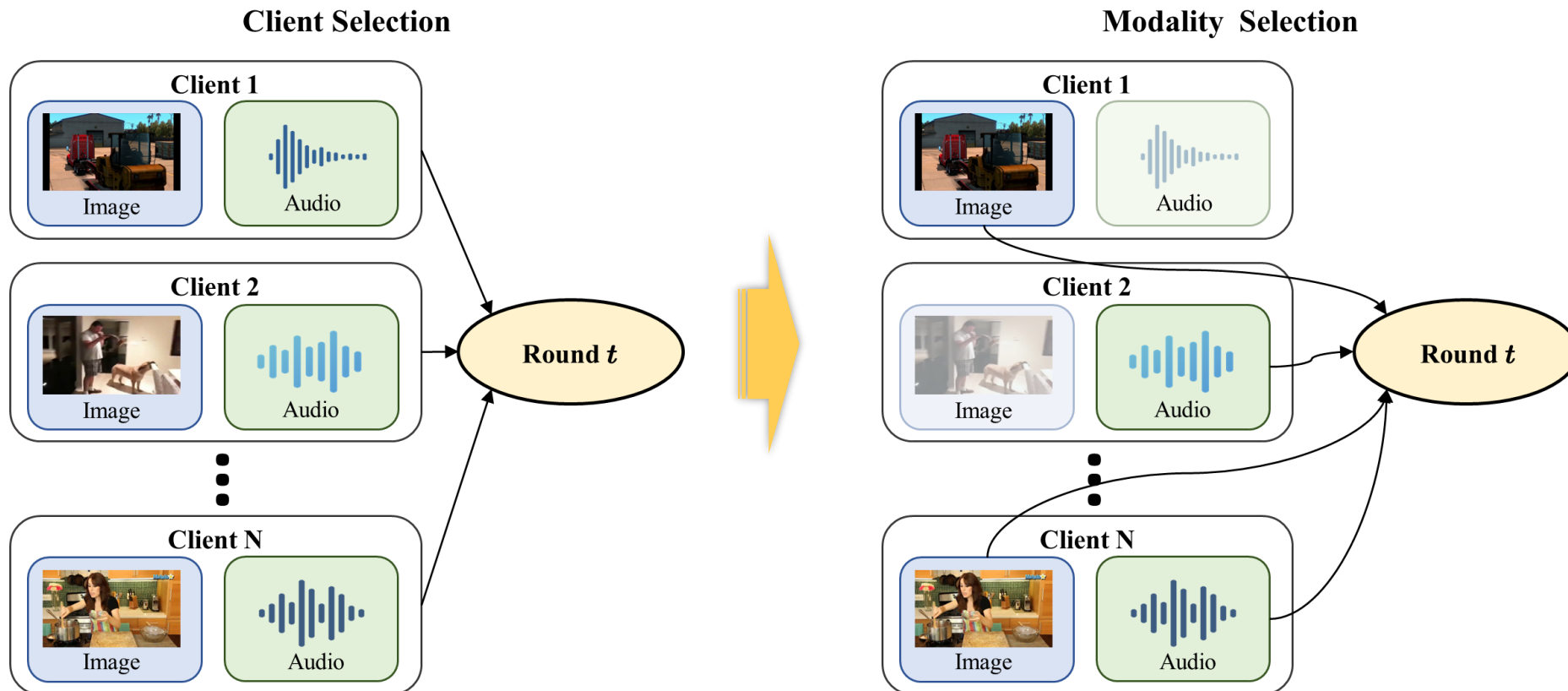
**Modality Imbalance** →

Dataset	CREMA-D [4]			AVE [33]		
Method	A	V	A-V	A	V	A-V
Local	41.9	20.4	39.6	33.4	16.7	35.2
FedAvg	51.2	20.6	50.7	61.1	26.8	62.2
pow-d [6]	51.5	20.4	50.5	61.9	26.9	62.5
DivFL [3]	<b>52.3</b>	21.1	51.7	<b>62.7</b>	25.3	63.3
FedAvg-0.2	50.6	28.6	52.4	60.6	29.6	63.4
FedAvg-0.5	50.5	34.6	55.7	58.7	30.0	60.7
FedAvg-0.8	48.1	<b>50.9</b>	61.2	56.4	31.8	58.5
BMSFed	51.0	41.9	<b>64.5</b>	59.7	<b>40.2</b>	<b>64.7</b>

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Can we design a new selection scheme in MFL that can overcome the modal bias and exploit each modality comprehensively?



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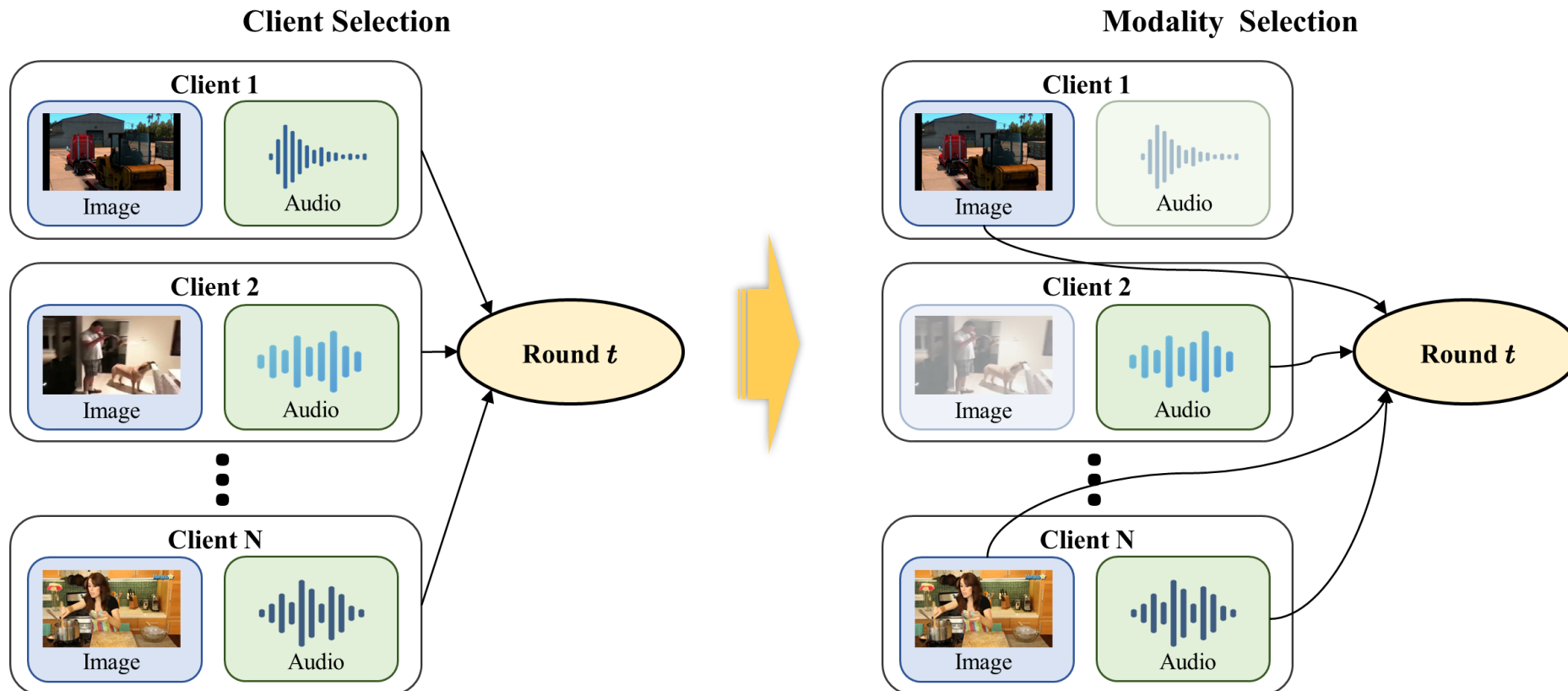
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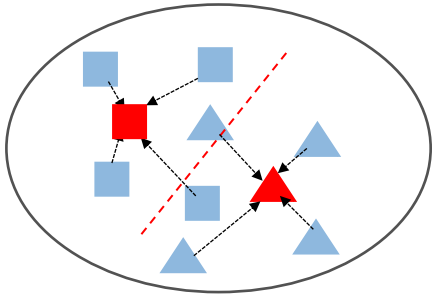
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# Method-BMSFed

## 1. Local Imbalance Alleviation

Leverage **class prototypes** to calibrate the gradient directions to avoid the inter-modal interference, addressing the inadequate information exploitation on the **local side**.



### Modal Enhancement (ME) Loss

$$\mathcal{L}_{ME}^k(v_A) = \mathbb{E}_{(x_i^A, y) \in \mathcal{D}_k} \log \left[ \frac{\exp(-d(z_i^A, c_y^{GA}))}{\sum_{j=1}^Y \exp(-d(z_i^A, c_j^{GA}))} \right]$$

$$F_k(v_A, v_I) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_{CE}^k(v_A, v_I) + \gamma^k \mathcal{L}_{ME}^k(v_A) & \rho_I^k \leq 1 \\ \mathcal{L}_{CE}^k(v_A, v_I) + \beta^k \mathcal{L}_{ME}^k(v_I) & \rho_I^k > 1 \end{cases}$$

where  $\rho_I^k$  is the imbalance ratio

# Method-BMSFed

## 2. Balanced Modality Selection

Assume modality  $I$  is weak, local loss for **multi-modal and uni-modal clients** is:

$$\text{multi-modal : } F_k(v_A, v_I) = \mathcal{L}_{CE}^k(v_A, v_I) + \beta^k \mathcal{L}_{ME}^k(v_I)$$

$$\text{uni-modal : } F_k(v_A) = \mathcal{L}_{CE}^k(v_A), F_k(v_I) = \mathcal{L}_{CE}^k(v_I) + \beta^k \mathcal{L}_{ME}^k(v_I)$$

**Diverse client selection via submodularity:**

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k \in [N]} \nabla F_k(v_A, v_I) &= \sum_{k \in [N]} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla F_k(v_A, v_I) - \nabla F_{\sigma_M(k)}(v_A, v_I) \\ -\nabla F_{\sigma_A(k)}(v_A) - \nabla F_{\sigma_I(k)}(v_I) \end{bmatrix} \\ + \sum_{k \in S_M} \gamma_k^M \nabla F_k(v_A, v_I) &+ \sum_{k \in S_A} \gamma_k^A \nabla F_k(v_A) + \sum_{k \in S_I} \gamma_k^I \nabla F_k(v_I) \end{aligned}$$

where  $\sigma_M, \sigma_A$  and  $\sigma_I$  map  $V \rightarrow S_M, S_A, S_I$

$$S_M \cap S_A = S_A \cap S_I = S_M \cap S_I = \emptyset.$$

# Method-BMSFed

Since modality  $I$  is weak here, we **omit the uni-A clients** as the multi-modal gradient is dominated by modality A

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{k \in [N]} \min_{i \in S_M, j \in S_I} \left\| \nabla F_k(v_A, v_I) - \gamma_i^M \nabla F_i(v_A, v_I) - \gamma_j^I \nabla F_j(v_I) \right\| \\
 &= \sum_{k \in [N]} \min_{i \in S_M, j \in S_I} \left\| \begin{aligned} & \nabla \mathcal{L}_{CE}^k(v_A, v_I) + \nabla \beta^k \mathcal{L}_{ME}^k(v_I) - \nabla \mathcal{L}_{CE}^i(v_A, v_I) \\ & - \nabla \beta^i \mathcal{L}_{ME}^i(v_I) - \nabla \mathcal{L}_{CE}^j(v_I) - \nabla \beta^j \mathcal{L}_{ME}^j(v_I) \end{aligned} \right\| \\
 & \leq \sum_{k \in [N]} \min_{i \in S_M} \left\| \nabla \mathcal{L}_{CE}^k(v_A, v_I) - \nabla \mathcal{L}_{CE}^i(v_A, v_I) \right\| \\
 & \quad + \sum_{k \in [N]} \min_{i \in S_M, j \in S_I} \left\| \begin{aligned} & \nabla \beta^k \mathcal{L}_{ME}^k(v_I) - \nabla \beta^i \mathcal{L}_{ME}^i(v_I) \\ & - \nabla \mathcal{L}_{CE}^j(v_I) - \nabla \beta^j \mathcal{L}_{ME}^j(v_I) \end{aligned} \right\| \\
 & \triangleq G(S_M) + G(S_M \cup S_I)
 \end{aligned}$$

Gradient decoupling

# Method-BMSFed

Solve the two submodular functions with the **stochastic greedy algorithm**

- The **type of selected client** according to  $G(S_M \cup S_I)$  should be specified;
- The separated selection strategy pays less attention to the **global modal bias**



## Conflict Resolution Strategy

$$S_M \leftarrow S_M \cup k_1^*, k_1^* \in \arg \max_{k \in \text{rand}(V \setminus S_M \setminus S_I, s)} [\bar{G}(S_M) - \bar{G}(\{k\} \cup S_M)]$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{if } k_1^* = k_2^*, S_M \cup k_2^*; \\ \text{if } k_1^* \neq k_2^*, \begin{cases} S_I \cup k_2^*, \text{if } \rho_I^k > \chi \\ S_M \cup k_2^*, \text{if } \rho_I^k \leq \chi \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$k_2^* \in \arg \max_{k \in \text{rand}(V \setminus S_M \setminus S_I, s)} [G(S_M \cup S_I) - G(\{k\} \cup S_M \cup S_I)]$$

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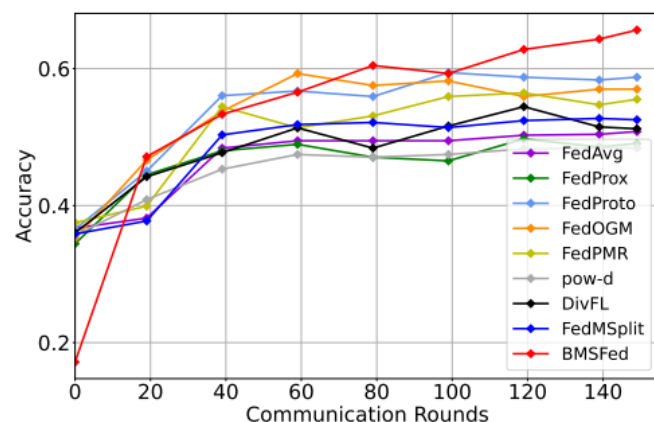
# Results

## 1. Performance Comparison to SOTA Baselines

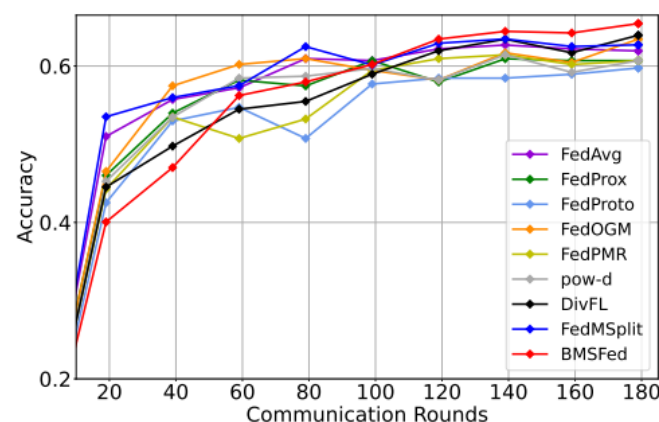
Dataset	CREMA-D		AVE		CG-MNIST		ModelNet40	
Method	IID	non-IID	IID	non-IID	IID	non-IID	IID	non-IID
FedAvg	50.7	49.8	62.2	59.7	42.3	41.7	87.2	86.5
FedProx	51.0	49.0	62.6	59.9	42.9	43.6	86.9	87.1
FedProto	<u>58.7</u>	54.0	61.7	58.8	51.5	51.4	87.5	87.2
FedOGM	56.9	<u>56.4</u>	62.8	59.3	57.2	53.0	<u>87.6</u>	87.0
FedPMR	55.5	55.1	63.1	<u>61.6</u>	<u>66.1</u>	<u>63.3</u>	<u>87.6</u>	<b>87.7</b>
pow-d	50.5	50.7	62.5	60.0	41.2	40.3	86.8	86.2
DivFL	51.7	50.8	<u>63.3</u>	59.6	43.0	42.1	86.5	86.4
FedMSplit	52.4	51.6	62.4	60.8	43.5	50.9	87.5	87.4
BMSFed	<b>64.5</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<u>87.5</u>

## 2. Uni-modal Performance Comparison

Dataset	CREMA-D				AVE			
Setting	IID		non-IID		IID		non-IID	
Method	A	V	A	V	A	V	A	V
FedAvg	51.2	20.6	50.7	20.2	61.1	26.8	61.4	26.4
FedProx	51.3	20.2	50.1	22.0	60.4	27.1	61.2	26.9
FedProto	50.2	35.3	48.6	<u>39.1</u>	55.7	36.8	59.7	32.8
FedOGM	50.5	35.7	48.8	30.2	58.7	28.8	59.4	29.4
FedPMR	51.5	<u>38.7</u>	50.1	35.9	61.7	<u>39.6</u>	<u>61.7</u>	<u>35.3</u>
pow-d	51.5	20.4	<u>51.6</u>	18.8	<u>61.9</u>	26.9	60.1	27.1
DivFL	<b>52.3</b>	21.1	<b>52.1</b>	22.7	<b>62.7</b>	25.3	61.6	26.3
FedMSplit	<u>52.0</u>	21.8	50.8	21.6	61.3	26.9	<b>62.3</b>	28.7
BMSFed	51.0	<b>41.9</b>	49.3	<b>41.4</b>	59.7	<b>40.2</b>	60.2	<b>38.6</b>



(a) CREMA-D under IID



(b) AVE under IID

Thanks for your attention!